The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, July 24, 1801. No. 777

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

A Town Meeting of the Burgeſſes, Freeholders and Inhabitants of Pittſburgh will be held at the Court Houſe, at 5 o'clock, on Saturday the 1ſt of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of making an Ordinance to procure an additional number of Fire Buckets, and an Ordinance to complete Foot ways on certain ſtreets within this Borough.

WILLIAM WOODS, Town Clerk.

Pittſburgh, 1ſt July, 1801.

To the Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myſelf a Candidate for SHERIFF at the next Election. Should I, through your ſuffrages, obtain ſaid Office, it will be my endeavour to perform the duties thereto annexed for the public advantage.

SAMUEL M'CORD.

Pittſburgh, July 17, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all ſuch Acts of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers may be ſupplied with their Books.

FOUND,

A ſmall ſum of MONEY—the owner may have it again, by applying to JOHN DARRAGH, in Pittſburgh, and paying the expence of this advertiſement.

July 17, 1801.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs, a Lad of about 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Wingfield Mills, on Chartiers creek, a Cooſnuc Sorrel Mare, 3 years old this laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſlip down that to the noſe, ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES M'CREARY.

Allegheny county, July 4, 1801.

Warren Town and Out Lots, FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 6th day of July next, a Book will be opened in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Beaver ſtrew, for the Sale of all the In and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms:—One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, when the entry of the ſale is made, one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale—For the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payment of ſaid inſtalments to the Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months the patents will iſſue to the purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid agreeable to the terms of ſale.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commiſſioner.

Brokenſtraw, June 18, 1801.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS, Juſt Received and now opening for ſale, by WILLIAM CHRISTY,

CONSISTING of Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, Dregiedas, cotton and linen checks, a few pieces of ſuperfine caſſimers, ginghams, muſlins, &c. &c.—alſo, a very large and beautiful aſſortment of common Tea Ware and China.

Theſe Goods have all been purchaſed for cash, and are now offered for ſale at the moſt reduced prices for the ſame uſeful article.

Pittſburgh, May 16, 1801.

A variety of BLANKS For Sale at this Office.

NEW STORE.

WILLIAM AMBERSON

HAS again opened Store in Pittſburgh, in the Brick Houſe where Mr. *Larwill* formerly done buſineſs. He has juſt received a general aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Queenſware,

which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, July 8, 1801.

N. B. A few decent characters can be accommodated with Boarding.

Jeremiah Barker, & Co

Have juſt received a handſome and general aſſortment of the freſheſt

GOODS,

which they are determined to ſell, as uſual, very low.

Pittſburgh, June 4 1801.

NEW STORE.

Iſaac Gregg,

IS juſt opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Breckenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Meſſrs. Barkers Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholeſale or Retail. Having laid their Goods in on very low terms, they pledge themſelves to their friends and the public in general that they will be ſold at very reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittſburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige us by paying off their accounts

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Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the ferry of Ephraim Jones, on the Monongahela river, oppoſite Elliſ's Ferry, on the 2d inſt. a Bay MARE, 5 or 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder and cotton D, not docked, a natural trotter, and one hind foot white. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will take up and deliver ſaid Mare to John Fawcett, on Chartiers creek, Waſhington county, or to the ſubſcriber living on the north ſide of ſaid Fawcett's, together with reaſonable charges.*

SAMUEL M'CORMICK.

July 8, 1801.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, May 15.

Camp, 4 miles from Alexandria, April 15, 1801

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March, an affair took place between a patrole of our cavalry and one of the enemy, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria. I have to regret that Col. Archbell of the 12th Light Dragoons, received a wound in the arm, which has ſince been amputated, and that we have loſt ſome valuable officers and men. Inclosed herewith I have the honour to tranſmit to you a liſt of the killed, wounded, and taken priſoners on that day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

(Here follows a return of killed, wounded, &c. 1 quarter maſter, 7 rank and file, 23 horſes, killed—2 officers, 1 ſergeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horſes, wounded—3 officers, 1 quarter maſter, 12 rank and file, 7 horſes, miſſing.

"Head Quarters, Camp four miles from Alexandria, April 5th, 1801.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to inform you, that after the affair of the 13th March, the army took a poſition about four miles from Alexandria, having a ſandy plain in their front, the ſea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria (at preſent dry) and the lake of Aboukir on their left. In this poſition we remained without any material occurrence taking place until the 21ſt of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their force, amounting probably to eleven or twelve thouſand men. Of fourteen demi brigades of infantry which the French have in this country twelve appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment.

"The enemy made the following diſpoſition of their army:

"Gen. Lanuſſe was on their left with four demi brigades of infantry, and a conſiderable body of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Roize—Generals Fraint and Rampon were in the centre, with five demi brigades; Gen. Regnier on the right, with two demi brigades and two regiments of cavalry; General D'Eſtain commanded the advanced guard, conſiſting of one demi brigade, ſome light troops, and a detachment of cavalry.

"The action commenced about an hour before day light, by a falſe attack on our left, which was under Major General Craddock's command, where they were ſoon repulſed. The moſt vigorous efforts of the enemy were, however, directed againſt our right, which they uſed every poſſible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuoſity by the French infantry, ſuſtained by a ſtrong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmoſt ſteadineſs and diſcipline. The conteſt was unuſually obſtinate; the enemy were twice repulſed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with the infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field.

"While this was paſſing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were alſo repulſed, and obliged to retreat with loſs. The French during the whole of the action refuſed their right. They puſhed forward, however, a corps of light troops, ſupported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakeſt part of our line.

"We have taken about two hundred priſoners (not wounded) but it was impoſſible to purſue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and becauſe the French had lined the oppoſite hills with cannon under which they retired. We alſo have ſuffered conſiderably; few more ſevere actions have ever been fought, conſidering the number engaged on both ſides. We have ſuffered an irreparable loſs in the perſon of our never ſufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his ſituation from thoſe about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolneſs and perſpicuity, which had ever marked his character, until long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakneſs and loſs of blood. Were it permitted for a ſoldier to regret any one who has fallen in the ſervice of his country, I might be excuſed for lamenting him more than any other perſon; but it is ſome conſolation to thoſe who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, ſo was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be ſacred to every Britiſh ſoldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful poſterity.

"It is impoſſible for me to do juſtice to the zeal of the officers and to the gallantry of the ſoldiers of this army. The reſerve, againſt whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themſelves with unexampled ſpirit.—They reſiſted the impetuoſity of the French infantry, and repulſed ſeveral charges of cavalry. Major General Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerouſly. I regret, however, the temporary abſence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whoſe counſel and co operation would be ſo highly neceſſary to me at this moment. Brigadier General Oakes was wounded nearly at the ſame time, and the army has been deprived of the ſervice of an excellent officer. The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the moſt diſtinguiſhed and brilliant manner. Colonel Paget, an officer of great promiſe, was wounded at the head of the former regiment: he has ſince, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty.

"Brigadier General Stuart and the foreign brigade ſupported the reſerve with much promptneſs and ſpirit: indeed, it is but juſtice to this corps to ſay, that they have, on all occaſions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and ſpirit exhibited by the Britiſh troops, and perfectly ſucceeded. Major General Ludlow deſerves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked; under his guidance the guards conducted themſelves in the moſt cool, intrepid, and ſoldier-like manner; they received very effectual ſupport by a movement of the right of General Coote's brigade. Brigadier General Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the ſervices of a moſt active, zealous, and judicious officer.

"The loſs of the enemy has been great; it is calculated at upwards of three thouſand killed and taken priſoners. General Roize, who commanded the cavalry, was diſmounted conſiderably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanuſſe and Bobet, are ſince dead of their wounds. I have been informed that ſeveral other general officers, whoſe names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded.

"I cannot conclude this letter without ſolemnly aſſuring you, that, in the arduous conteſt in which we are at preſent engaged, his majeſty's troops in Egypt have faithfully diſcharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the Britiſh name and nation. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

☞ Here follows a liſt of killed, wounded, &c. the total of which was, 10 officers, 9 ſergeants, 224 rank and file KILLED; 60 officers, 48 ſergeants, 8 drummers, 1082 rank and file, WOUNDED; 1 officer, 1 ſergeant, 28 rank and file, miſſing. The names of the officers killed, General Abercrombie, Colonel Duteed, Major Biſſet, Captain Lieutenant Colonel Ogilvie, St. Pern, Gibſon, Lieutenants Colin Campbell, Robert Anderſon, Stewart, Jocelyn, Dunvercin, D'Jeau, and Enſign Campbell.

Of the officers wounded were Major General Moore, Brigadiers General Hope, Oakes, and Lawſon.

N. B. One ſtand of colours and two field pieces were taken.

Admiralty office, May 15, 1801.

Lieutenant Corbett arrived this morning from Egypt, bringing diſpatches from Lord Keith, the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated,

"Foudroyant, Aboukir Bay, April 2, 1801.

"SIR,

I have the very great concern in acquainting you, that in a deſperate attack made upon the lines by the French army on the morning of the 21ſt ult. my gallant and reſpectable colleague General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, unfortunately received a wound, of which he died on board this ſhip on the 28th. It is unneceſſary to ſay how much this calamity has been regretted by the army and by the fleet. Their Lordſhips will obſerve that the enemy were repulſed with great loſs. I incloſe, for their information, a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's report of that part of the detachment of ſeamen ſerving under his orders; and have the pleaſure of adding, that his own wound has not been ſo material as to deprive me of his ſervices.—The Marines were not engaged, having been, previouſly to the action, appointed to the duty of Aboukir Caſtle, and vicinity.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"KEITH.

"P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three ſail of the line, and a number of troops; and on the following day a Turkiſh Vice-Admiral joined."

☞ Here follows a return of ſeamen killed and wounded, amounting to twenty five only.

Swiftſure, off Alexandria, April 2.

We have, in our endeavours to keep off ſhore, been obliged to carry ſail to ſuch a degree as nearly to tear our ſhips to pieces; and have added further proof of the impoſſibility of forming an effectual blockade of any part even of this fine country. On the night of our return to the Offing we ſpoke the Pearl frigate, by whom us advice of the ſailing of a French ſquadron of ſeven ſail of the line, a frigate, two ſloops, and two fine ſhips, for this place, having 7000 troops and 3 Generals on board. Lord Keith has been diſappointed in meeting the Stately for the line; our force now conſiſts of the Foudroyant of 80 guns, Tigre 80, Ajax, Northumberland, Monarch, Kent and Monarch of 74. Stately and ſeveral ſmall veſſels.

Downing ſtreet, May

By advices received this morning from Holloway, dated the camp of the Grand at Gize, March 29, 1801.

It appears, that on the 18th of that month, 2000 Asiatic cavalry advanced from that place, and on the following day 1000 Arab cavalry.—This body is to be under the command of Tahik Pasha, as an advanced guard. On its arrival at El Arish, it is to halt a day or two, until Mahomet Pacha arrives with a considerable part of the army, probably about 5000 men, when Tahik Pasha is to advance to Catieh. It is the Grand Vizier's intention that those 2000 cavalry should join the British army, whenever the commander in chief may require it.

It also appears, that Dieggar Pasha has entered into an accommodation of all differences, and ordered 5000 of his troops to join the Imperial army for the purpose of the expulsion of the enemy from Egypt. The first party that joined, consisted of about 200 good cavalry, well mounted, and several parties have joined since.

English Editorial Remarks.

The account of the operations of the army contained in the London Gazette Extraordinary, would no doubt alone be considered as highly satisfactory, but we are enabled by private letters to add many facts which must have a considerable effect on the success of our expedition. After the action of the 21st March, several deserters, among whom were forty cavalry, came in from the French army; they stated that the Republicans were completely dispirited at their defeat; that beside General Lanusse (on whose talents the Moniteur has so much calculated) Roize, and Bodet, two other Generals were killed and and three wounded. Among the latter was General Regnier, an officer beloved and esteemed by the whole army. The entire regiment of grenadiers which bore the name of the First Consul, is stated to have been destroyed, and the Invincible Standard of Buonaparte is brought home in the Flora, an evidence of our triumph.—The Captain Pacha had joined Lord Keith's fleet with six ships and 3000 men, and more were shortly expected. The Grand Vizier's army had been reinforced with an equal number of men, from Gezer Pacha's troops, and was moving forward to Cairo. Nor was the strength of their enemies all that the French had to contend with; their allies were deserting them in the hour of difficulty. Mourad Bey had already sent to Upper Egypt to obtain forgiveness for having acted in conjunction with the Republicans.

The situation of our own army is represented favourable as could be wished their position before Alexandria was so strong, that there was no fear entertained of their being attacked. The army was healthy and in high spirits and supplied from the country with every article of which it stood in need. This circumstance alone proves the wisdom of General Hutchinson's conduct in cultivating his advantage, and improving his situation, instead of exposing his army to any farther loss by an immediate attack on the strongly fortified position into which the defeated army of the enemy had retired. His object was to possess himself of Rhamania and to cut off all communication with Alexandria, which he had no doubt of effecting. The deserters state that the French lost above 3000 men in the battle of the 21st, and this agrees with General Hutchinson's dispatch.

The immediate consequence of our victory appears to have been that General Hutchinson was enabled to detach Colonel Spencer against Rosetta, and another corps of 4000 men against Rhamania. The former would open the communication with the Vizier's army. The possession of Rhamania would leave the French without communication or supplies, except on the side of the Desert, where the Arabs were in determined hostility against them.

It appears, after deducting every possible loss, that our army must still consist of nearly 13,000 men, exclusive of seamen, and the Turkish reinforcements; while that of the enemy, from the numbers brought into action on the 21st, could not after the battle, exceed from 8000 to 9000 men.

The combination of all these facts proves our decided superiority. Such has been the result of the battle, which strengthen the establishment of our troops in Egypt, and makes the ultimate conquest of that country almost certain, though it may have been delayed for a shorter or longer period of time. Every day must add to the advantage of our situation, and must deteriorate the state of our country.

REINFORCEMENTS TO EGYPT.

The guards who have been drafted for Egypt, sailed this morning for Portsmouth, where they are to embark with the 24th and 26th regiments, and sail immediately, under convoy of the Leda and Active frigates. The two battalions of the 54th regiment, stationed at Minorca, six regiments of cavalry, including the York hussars, and a corps of artillery are also under orders for the same destination.

Six regiments of cavalry, five of infantry, and two companies of artillery, comprise the reinforcement now under orders for Egypt. The transports will be convoyed by a squadron of three ships of the line, with frigates, under the command of Rear Admiral Pole, and as many troops will be taken on board the men of war as they can conveniently take. A large quantity of military stores are also preparing for Egypt.

A draft of three hundred men and six officers from the second and third regiments of guards are ordered to proceed from London on Thursday, marching for Portsmouth, to embark for Egypt.

Rumoured Changes in Holland.

The Courier yesterday stated that reports had reached this country of the intention of the French government to incorporate the Batavian Republic with France. A letter from an officer on board Admiral Dickson's fleet, cruizing off Goree, to a naval officer of rank in town, states, their having received information that the measures was resolved on by the French government, and an attempt made to carry it into execution about the 8th. The following letters gives some particulars of this project, but we cannot vouch for the accuracy, as we know not the channel through which the information comes.

AMSTERDAM, May 4.

On the 29th ult. the long expected General Angereau arrived at the Hague, but without receiving any marks of public distinction. On the 1st of May he assembled the members of the Batavian government, and announced to them the Arret of the Consuls, bearing date April 11th declaring, that in consequence of the revision of the Batavian Republic, which was long since found necessary, they had decreed that the Batavian Republic should from henceforth lose all separate distinctions, and form a part of the French Republic, one and indivisible. This communication was heard with evident marks of disgust, and the meeting broke up abruptly. Symptoms of discontent were manifested by the lower orders of the people through the day, and the Orange cockade was hoisted in the evening.

MAY 15.

No farther information has been received of the reported changes in Holland. The story of De Winter's putting the fleet under the protection of this country is universally considered, as we stated it yesterday to be, quite unworthy of credit. It is very generally believed however, that the intrigue for the incorporating Union, has been for some time carried on by the French government. The Cabinets of Berlin and the Thuilleries no longer maintain their former good correspondence, and many think that Buonaparte had reason to suspect that the intrigues, and perhaps the arms of Prussia, would have endeavoured to dispute with France for the leading influence in Holland.

FRENCH GENERAL ORDER,

[Issued previous to the battle of the 21st March, near Alexandria]

"The army is to attack the English to-morrow the 21st. All the troops will therefore be at three o'clock in the morning precisely, in order of battle, without beat of drum, and without making any kind of noise, two hundred paces before the present camp, which is without the gate of Rozetta.

"The general attack is to begin precisely an hour and an half before day break, that is to say, at half past four in the morning.

"The army is to be ranged in the following order:—The division of Regnier, composed of the 13th and 85th demi brigades, shall support its right towards the bridge which is on the canal of Alexandria, before the present camp.

"To the left of the division of Regnier, the division of Freant, composed of the 25th, 61st, and 75th demi brigades, is to take its station.

"To the left of the division of Freant, and consequently in the centre, is to be the column commanded by general D'Estaing, composed of the 21st demi brigade, and two companies of grenadiers of the 25th, and the Greek grenadiers. This column is intended to form the advanced guard.

"To the left of the column of D'Estaing; to be the division of Rampon, composed of the 32d demi brigade, and of three companies of carbineers, of the 2d light brigade. It will form the centre of the army conjointly with the column of D'Estaing.

"To the left of the division of Rampon is to be the division of Lanusse, composed of the 4th, 18th, 69th and 88th demi brigades. It is to support its left by the sea.

"It follows from this arrangement, that the division of Regnier and Freant will form the right wing; the divisions of D'Estaing and Rampon, the centre; and the division of Lanusse, the left.

"A light corps will advance on the left of the enemy, in order to make a false attack, which is to begin the same moment as the real one. This corps will be composed of the regiment of Dromedaries, and of the 30th cavalry.

"Three hundred cavalry are to march against the right of the army, on the other side of the canal, in order to annoy their left, by constantly pushing forward riflemen. This manœuvre is to begin at the same time as the false attack made by the dromedaries. They are to obey the orders of General Regnier.

"The rest of the cavalry of the army are to keep behind the centre.

"The artillery in reserve are to be placed behind the cavalry, and behind them are to be the infantry guides.

"The main attack is to be begun by the left wing of the army, under the command of Gen. Lanusse; and by the centre commanded by Gen. Rampon and D'Estaing. They are to march against the redoubts in front of their position, and to take them with the bayonet. At the same time the right wing of the army, commanded by General Regnier, *is to refuse a* little until the engagement shall have been warmly begun by the left. The centre is to second the left wing, and the right wing is then to advance briskly forward, and to attack and put to the route all that fall in their way. When the positions of the right and of the centre of the enemy shall have been carried, and all their first line routed, the French army must form again with rapidity, in order to march against the second line of the enemy. The riflemen only are exempted from this measure.

"This movement against the 2d line of the enemy is to be begun by the left wing, which is to refuse a little, its right endeavouring to outflank the enemy. The centre is to follow this movement, and the right wing is to keep in check all the left of the enemy. The object of this movement is to endeavour to drive back the English to the lake of Maadie, General Roize who commands the cavalry, will have an eye to all the movements of the enemy, and will take advantage of every favourable circumstance, as well as of ground, in order to advance and destroy all that may have been shaken by the infantry.

"General ——, (name not legible) will pay the same attention to the advantageous employment of his artillery. It is necessary that he should have an eye to the gun boats which are on the flanks of the positions—It will perhaps be necessary to silence them with twelve pounders.

"The generals who command the divisions will employ their artillery of whatever kind, in the manner which may appear to them most proper.

"The case must be the same with respect to the general commanding the cavalry. The generals of division must also form their front of the column of attack as well as their second line, if they judge it necessary, in the manner which they shall deem it most advantageous.

"The commander in chief will be in motion every where, to issue the fresh orders which circumstances may render necessary.

(Signed) MENOU."

May 22.

The Citoyen Francois of the 13th instant, has inserted a letter, dated Havre the 6th, which states, that letters from Toulon announce, that the squadron commanded by Admiral *Gantheaume*, sailed on the 5th Floreal (April 25) with 4000 troops for Egypt.

Gantheaume certainly sailed from Toulon for Egypt on the 25th ult. but as lord Keith has been reinforced to 15 ships of the line, by the junction of sir John Borlase Warren's squadron, there is little fear of the enemy, whose force consists scarcely of half that number, being able to reach their destined port.

By yesterday's Hamburgh mail, we are informed, that the Danes still keep possession of that city, though they no longer insist on the 6500 marks per diem. Private letters say, that Denmark demands that the Prussian troops shall evacuate Hanover the same time that she withdraws from Hamburgh.

The dispatches yesterday from lord Elgin state, that in consequence of lord Keith's having informed the Grand Vizier of the victory gained by the English, his Excellency began his march towards Cairo on the 29th of March, with fifteen thousand men.

General Abercrombie, in the action which proved fatal to him in Egypt, having sent off all his aids de camp on different services, he, in the midst of a very severe fire, was charged by a French light horseman and dismounted—yet he had the presence of mind to disarm the fellow. Sir Ralph then walking off, met Sir Sidney Smith, who gave the brave General his charger, he at the same time presenting Sir Sidney with the Frenchman's sword. During the time he had been on shore, he never slept undressed, and for a week lay upon the sand, without any other canopy than that of heaven

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.

The attack in Egypt on the 21st of March, was commenced by the 'Invincible Legion' a regiment of 1500 picked Grenadiers, whom the Directory presented a standard, called the Invincible Standard, who made the attack in a state of intoxication; the flints having been taken out of the guns, that they might rely on the bayonet. It commenced upon the 42d regiment of Highland Foot which was mistaken for Turkish. They penetrated the lines, and being nobly opposed, fought equal to any but British troops, and refusing to surrender, were, every man, killed and buried within the English lines; not one survived to tell the dreadful tale,

PARIS, May 14.

The Army destined against Portugal.

Head Quarters of the French army at Burgos, April 29

The advanced guard of the corps of observation of La Gironde, after a month's march, has arrived in the capital of Old Castile, situate about forty leagues from our frontiers. We cannot but give praise to the care with which the Spaniards have lodged our soldiers in the corridors of convents, and their zeal to procure us provisions of a quality really superior to those of France.

We are assured that General Vandamme is on his march with ten thousand men to join us. Every thing leads us to expect the most perfect harmony between the Spanish and French troops, and we do not doubt the success of the expedition should Portugal leave us to enter into its territory before a peace shall be concluded.

One of the Hamburgh papers of the 5th inst. says:—

"Letters from Strasburgh speak of great changes intended in the government of France, such as an establishment of chambers, and a president for life in the place of the three Consuls."

The French are fitting out expeditions at Rochefort and at Brest.

BERLIN, May 5.

On the 5th inst. the American Ambassador, Mr. Adams, who has been recalled, had his audience of leave of the King.

LOWER ELBE, May 1.

Yesterday, in a conference held at the Danish head quarters near Hamburg, between his Highness Field-Marshal Prince Charles of Hesse, the Prussian Envoy M. Schultz, and his Excellency Sir James Crawford, the British Minister, an agreement was entered into—that the Elbe shall be again open to all flags without exception; but the Greenland ships from Altona and Gluckstadt, and the vessels from the Danish harbours on the Elbe, laden with corn and provisions from Norway, are to be provided with English passes.

HAGUE, May 5.

They write from Amsterdam, that the fleet of Admiral de Winter is taking in provisions for four months. A corps of 12,000 men will be embarked on board it.

American Intelligence.

WASHINTON CITY, July 10.

From the National Intelligencer.

On Friday last an address was delivered by the Secretary of War in answer to the Talk of the Cherokee chiefs previously made.

The address of the Secretary, made in the name of the President assurances to the Cherokees that all ments entered into by the president would be by him congratulated them on the made, and were still making in zation, particularly on the spinning wheel, and of the the hoe, and assured them that proper representation would with the instruments and aid the progress in agriculture

After the delivery of the reply ry of War, the leading chief ble length on the affairs of his of delivery, the tone of his voice, al expressions of countenance, were suasive, and his deportment and highly graceful.

We forbear at present going into the details of the Talk and the hope in a few days to be able both entire.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Potomak, to the Editors, dated

"It may be useful to many of the citizens of Maryland, to know the following occurrence which will shew the perilous situation in which stand respecting our negro slaves.

"People in the neighbourhood of Piscataway have been greatly alarmed, by a company of runaway negroes, who had collected to a considerable number and committed depredations of various kind, such as breaking open meat houses, stealing horses, and in some instances threatening persons on the highway.

"One of their meetings at a negro quarter was providentially made known to the gentleman who owned the land, who had it not in his power to get assistance; however, he contrived to conceal himself in such a manner, as to hear their conversation, pretty distinctly. They declared that before the last of August a great deal of blood of the whites, must and would be spilt. Some were opposed to delaying it so long, others said their plan was not ripe for execution, when a female declared that they were a parcel of cowardly fellows, or they would have done this business long ago.

"When these things were made known a number of persons associated and armed themselves with a determination to scour the neighbourhood and if possible to find their hiding places. They have fortunately taken several, and it is supposed, dispersed the rest. Three of those apprehended were desperate villains, one of them with an axe was near killing some of the persons who took them.

"In this settlement we abound with free negroes, whose idle habits and dissolute lives are the sources from which many evils spring.—Without a speedy legislative interference, God only knows the savage barbarity that awaits us."

The British sloop of war Pheasant, was lately lying in Boston Bay, with an intention to meet the French ship of war Berceau on her sailing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

Extract of a letter from the master of an American vessel at Barcelona, dated May 3, sent over land to Bordeaux, and forwarded from thence.

"The other day an American ship, Captain Union, arrived from London. About six leagues from the fortress, spoke a British frigate, who told him there were thirteen Tripolitan cruizers out: that he had spoken five of them, and, pointing to one to the leeward, said, that is one of them, who is aiming after you. The generous Englishman then hove about, and protected him till he got under cover of Monjuich castle.

"After this you can judge whether any man would attempt to put to sea, and risk perpetual slavery. There are 22 Americans here, all afraid to start—cannot get guns to arm, nor men to fight. We expect our government will send out ships of war, or pay these villains their demands. It is a great sacrifice to lie here upon expence. I would sell my vessel would any one buy her."

From the New York Gazette.

THOUGHTS

Collected from some of the best writers on Politics.

There are two objects in forming systems of government; safety for the people, and energy in the administration. When these objects are united, the certain tendency of the system will be to the public welfare. If the latter object be neglected, the people's security will be as certainly sacrificed, as by disregarding the former. Good constitutions are formed upon a comparison of the liberty of the individual with the strength of government; if the tone of either be too high, the other will be weakened too much.

The chief duty and care of all governments is to protect the rights of property, and the tranquility of society.

A government which does not possess regular powers commensurate to its objects, is continually exposed to the dreadful dilemma of a dissolution or an usurpation.

Party forms a state within a state, and is animated by a rivalship, fear, and hatred of its superior. When this happens, the merits of the government will become fresh provocations and offences; for they are the merits of an enemy.

When the perjudice of parties runs high, it is not uncommon to hear the arranteſt drivellers commended for their shrewdness, even by men of tolerable Judgment; and the best performances

not to have waited for the reply of the President to his demands; but to have commenced his hostilities, his force, however, is insignificant; being one vessel of 18 guns, and a few of 12 and under. The squadron is presumed competent to all the purposes of convoy and defence which may be necessary. A list of the Algerine navy accompanies the letter. It consists of 5 vessels from 4 to 34 guns, and one 44 building—233 guns in the whole.

The last warrant, we believe, drawn on the Treasury for monies to carry into effect the treaties with the Barbary Powers, was dated the 18th April 1798. It was for 50,000 dollars.—Of course three years have nearly expired since the money could have been received at Algiers. Why none has since been drawn for this purpose, we are not able to say. Perhaps the government, tried of the degrading business, thought it best to give solid reasons for being no longer tributary to pirates.

Memorandum of Goods boated down the Schuylkill, for the Philadelphia market, from 20th December to June 20, 1801,

20 000 barrels of Flour
110 tons Iron
600 barrels Bread

A vast quantity of hats, lard, bees-wax, &c. &c. worth in Philadelphia 270,000 dollars.

If by this conveyance such an immense quantity of Goods has been brought to Philadelphia—What must have been received through other channels?

Buonaparte, previous to the arrival of the Prussian envoy, Lucchesini, at Paris, last fall, received an intimation from the cabinet of Berlin, "that Prussia having witnessed the numerous revolutions which had successively convulsed the French Republic, and the still more numerous changes in the government of that country, deemed it necessary, before the conclusion of any continental peace, to see such a government established in France, as might afford sufficient security to Europe—that they admitted the government of Buonaparte to afford such security—but that as the permanence of it depended entirely upon his life, it was thought necessary, before any negociations were entered upon, that he should nominate, as his successor, such a man as the French nation could look up to with confidence, and the Jacobins regard with dread."

This intimation it seems, was so far from incuring the approbation of the first Consul, that Lucchesini was suffered to remain ten days at Paris before he could obtain his first audience. What passed at that audience is of course, not fully known; but it was followed by the dismission of Carnot from the ministry, because, says our correspondent, *he had been looked up to, by a numerous party, as the only man who was fit, by his abilities, to succeed to the Consulate*, and Buonaparte is affirmed to have determined that, if the mediating powers should insist on such a measure, Moreau should be nominated as his successor. This curious intelligence is indirectly corroborated by an article in the last *Spectateur du Nord*, in which it is insinuated that Moreau is to succeed Buonaparte.

Lucien Buonapartes held in detestation in France. His office of Minister of the interior gives him the command of very large sums, which he wastes in every kind of dissipation, and in the most scandulous manner, in order, forsooth! to support his rank as a *Prince of the blood*!!! He is protected by the whole power of his brother, whose *vanity*, the leading *foible* in his character, leads him to confer on the members of his family, all the advantages and prerogatives of Sovereign Princes. This conduct has rendered him the object of excessive ridicule, considerably diminished his popularity.

Another species of evil peculiar to a corrupt military government, prevails in a very great degree, and has become particularly offensive to the French, viz. the influence and insolence of generals. All the generals attached to Buonaparte, those who supported him in his usurpation, and those who were with him in Egypt, bear an exact resemblance to the minions and favourites of the Romans Emperors. These men have the public treasure almost entirely at their disposal. General Lasnes, one of the Consul's chief friend, spends the enormous sum of *five hundred thousand livres* (upwards of *twenty thousand guineas!!!*) a month, at Paris, where he and his aids-de-camp occupy one of the most magnificent *hotels* in that capital. Buonaparte not being able to supply his favourites with sufficient specie for defraying their unbounded expences, grants them *congees d'exportation* i. e. an exclusive permission to export various articles, the exportation of which is prohibited by law—these *congees* are sold to mercantile men who purchase them at a very high price.

The freedom of the press is totally annihilated in the free Republic of France. The editors of newspapers dare not insert a paragraph of intelligence which has not been copied from the government paper, and any the smallest diviation from this rule of circumstance and prudence, would immediately operate as their death-warrant. Of this a curious instance lately occurred. Buonaparte had been invited to a grand dinner given by Mr. Tallyrand, at his country house, where the latter had provided for the amusement of his illustrious guest, a number of rabbits to be hunted. The Consul did not relish this amusement; and the rabbits when let loose would not run without whipping.

The next day the anecdote was related, in a ludicrous manner; in the *Journal des Hommes Libres*, but notwithstanding the prudent precaution which the editor had observed of placing the scene of action in the Roman territory, and the time of action in the reign of one of the Romans Emperors, he was speedily punished for his presumption, and the very next day, the FREE MAN'S JOURNAL *ceased to exist.*

Wanted, an Apprentice to the

Printing Business, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1801.

BEDFORD, (Penn.) June 26, 1801.

Yesterday, the first session of the *Circuit Court* of the United States for the *Western District* of Pennsylvania, was held at this place.

PRESENT.

The Hon WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Chief Judge
The Hon. RICHARD BASSETT and WILLIAM GRIFFITH, Judges.

JOSIAH ESPY, of Somerset, was appointed and sworn as Clerk.

The Commissions of PRESLY C. LANE, Marshal, and of JAMES HAMILTON, Attorney of the United States for the District, were produced and read.

A *Grand Jury* were sworn and charged, but were dismissed without filing any presentments.

After the admission of a number of the *Attornies* present, the Court adjourned the same day till the 25th of November next.

(By Request.)

On Saturday the 4th of July, being the anniversary of American Independence, a number of respectable citizens from the Borough of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity, met at Mr. Thomas Reed's, on the west side of the Allegheny, about three miles from the Borough, and partook of a handsome repast provided on the occasion, in commemoration of the day.

General ALEXANDER FOWLER was chosen President, and Doctor ANDREW RICHARDSON, Vice President.

By request General Fowler read the declaration of *Independence*, written by Citizen Thomas Jefferson, our first Magistrate, at an epoch which *tried mens' souls*; and to convince his fellow citizens, in what estimation this illustrious character is held in Europe, he introduced the following elegant extracts, from a London paper, entitled the ALBION.

"Truth," says Mr. M'Cloud, the inspired Editor of this paper, "has seldom been illustrated, as by the *President Jefferson*, in his speech, delivered in presence of the Senate, and House of Representatives at Washington, on the 4th of March last."

"Whomsoever has perused it without feeling the divine glow of patriotism at his heart, let him hire out his days to task masters, take upon himself the yoke, and dragging his chains to the *font*, worship slavery!—But he deserves not to live among men, who can refuse to join his voice to that of the *thousands*, who will throughout the world, celebrate the praises of the First Citizen of the Republic of America."

"Throughout, the temper of the speech is equal, yet firm; bold, yet reflective. The diction is stately, yet nervous; majestic, but familiar; no ordinary mind presided over the distribution of its parts. Some of the passages have never been excelled. The truth of the principles, the justness of the opinions, the noble elevation of the sentiments of the President; design his fame for immortality and glory."

"After truly observing that, every difference of opinion, is not a difference of principle, the Illustrious Citizen, in evident allusions to the tumult of popular election and the agitation of parties, says, "We have called by different names, brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans—all Federalists. If there be any among us, who would with to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it."

"Can sentiments, be more liberal, or observations more correct."

Again, the Editor of the London ALBION observes, "Mr. Jefferson's definition of good government will no doubt be rejected, by some of the governments of the old world; but its justness is nevertheless indisputable."

"Some one thing more, my fellow citizens; a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another; shall leave them otherwise to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, *and shall not take from the mouth of the labourer the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government.*"

The General having concluded, Doctor Andrew Richardson arose, and pronounced an animating ORATION, which drew forth bursts of applause.

After dinner the following Toasts were drank:

1. The Day we celebrate—may its annual visits ever find us a happy and grateful people.
2. The President of the United States—may his administration meet the approbation of his friends, and gain the esteem and confidence of his enemies.
3. The Vice President of the United States—may the unfolding of his talents and integrity, raise him still higher in the opinion of the American people.
4. Both Houses of Congress—may pure motives, and sound judgment, unbiassed by party spirit, form the basis of their public acts.
5. The memory of George Washington—the departed Father of the American family.
6. Thomas M'Kean—the Pennsylvania luminary.
7. John Adams—may his services be remembered, and his foibles forgotten.
8. The Legislatures of the individual States of the Union—may they be circumspect, and guard with diligence and good faith, the fundamental laws of America.
9. The Citizens of America—may they be virtuous in the exercise of their sovereign rights.
10. The marauding Barbarians—may the rod of Justice teach them the law of nations, and humanity.
11. The Agriculture of the Western World.
12. The Militia of the United States.
13. Party spirit—may it cease to exist, and never be again revived.
14. The Constitution of the United States—may it be ever reverenced and never misconstrued.
15. The American Fair—may they never smile on the enemies of their country.
16. More Farmers, and fewer Land Jobbers.

Volunteer—by the President.

Albert Gallatin, the American Neckar.

The woods resounded with harmony and good humour, and the afternoon was spent in a manner becoming brethren, who are determined *to pursue principle, and contemn party.*

THE TEST OF GENEROSITY.

AN APOLOGUE.

GENEROSITY chiefly consists in doing good to our enemies. Of this truth the following Apologue may serve for an illustration:—

A certain father of a family, advanced in years being very desirous of settling his worldly matters, divided his property among his three sons. "Nothing now remains," said he to them, "but a Diamond of great value. This I have determined to appropriate to whichever of you shall, within three months, perform the most noble and the most generous action."

The three sons accordingly departed different ways, and returned by the limited time. On presenting themselves before the Judge, the eldest thus began:

"Father," said he, "during my absence, I found a stranger so circumstanced, that he was under the necessity of entrusting me with the whole of his fortune. He had no written security from me, nor could he possibly bring any proof, or any evidence whatever of the deposit—yet I faithfully returned every shilling. Was there not something commendable in this action?"

Thou hast done what was incumbent upon thee, my son, replied the old man—the man who could have acted otherwise, was unworthy to live—for honesty is a duty. Thy action is an action of Justice, not of Generosity.

On this the second son advanced.

"In the course of my travels," said he, "I came to a lake, in which I saw a child struggling with death: I plunged into it, and saved his life, in the presence of a number of the neighbouring villagers, all of whom can attest the truth of what I assert."

"It was well done," interrupted the old man, "but still there was nothing of generosity in this exploit—you only obeyed the dictates of Humanity."

At length the youngest of the three came forward.

"I happened," said he, "to meet my mortal enemy, who, having bewildered himself in the dead of night, had imperceptibly fallen asleep upon the brink of a frightful precipice.—The least motion would infallibly have plunged him headlong into the abyss—and, though his life was in my hands, yet, with every necessary precaution, I awakened him, and removed the danger."

"Ah, my son!" exclaimed the venerable good man with transport, while he pressed him to his heart, "to thee belongs the Diamond—well hast thou deserved it."

ANECDOTE.

An honest, well meaning man, who calls himself a Federalist, and was a subscriber to a Federal newspaper, had so far fallen under the influence of a certain noisy Jacobin, (who was continually railing against Federalism, and against those Federal printers whose principles and consistency would not permit them to advocate both sides) that in a pet he determined to discontinue his paper; observing, that the printer was so all on one side, and never published any thing in favour of the other side, that he thought it best not to read them any more. His son remarking this, and lamenting the influence which his infidel neighbor had acquired over his father, in politics—to bring him to a right view of things, adopted the expedient of absenting himself from public worship. The old gentleman being a strict observer of the Sabbath, remonstrated with his son on the impropriety of his conduct, and demanded the reason of his absence from meeting. The young man replied, that in religion, as in politics, there were two sides; and that he found the Minister preached so all on one side, and never spoke in favor of the other, that he thought best not to hear any more of his discourse.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A feature in the character of General ALEXANDER FOWLER.

ON the eve of the American Revolution in 1774, on Saturday, when it came to Mr. Fowler's turn to give an entertainment to the Officers of the Royal Irish Regiment, and which was customary by rotation; having some private citizens of Philadelphia invited, every candid man's sentiments being understood and expressed—Dinner being over, Mr. Fowler, sitting at the head of his table, began the convivial part of the entertainment, with the following toast—"*The immortal memory of King William the Third.*" "Miller, (who was master of the band of Music) play up the Battle of the Boyne!" It is needless to mention, that soon after this time, Mr. Fowler had every thing to contend with, which the British government could throw in his way to oppress him, to my own knowledge.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

N. B. The above strictures, or observations, were first written by me (though probably not exactly in the same words) on Saturday the 6th of June last, in Sewickly Bottom, when General Fowler's name was introduced among the people as a member for Congress.

W. S.

4th July, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Wingfield Mills, on Charitiers creek, a Chesnut Sorrel MARE, 3 years old this last spring, 14 hands high, a star in her forehead, and a snip from that to the nole, paces. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES M'CREARY.

Allegheny county, July 4, 1801.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, at the Market House in Borough of Pittsburgh, TO-MORROW the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon

A pair of Coach Horses

and a substantial, convenient COACHEE, last May, together with the HARNESS. Terms—Six months credit with a note approved indorser.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1801.

NEW STORE.

WILLIAM AMBERS

HAS again opened Store in Pittsburgh, Brick House where Mr. *Larkin* formerly done business. He has just received a assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1801.

N. B. A few decent characters can be accommodated with Boarding.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the ferry of Ephraim Blaine, Esq. on the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, on the 1st inst. a Bay MARE, 5 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded on the off shoulder and buttock D, not a natural trotter, and one hind foot white. The above reward will be paid to any person who will take up and deliver said Mare to John Wilson, on Chartiers creek, Washington county, or to the subscriber living within one mile of said Ferry, together with reasonable charges.*

SAMUEL M'CORD.

July 8, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, June 26.

Captain Laurin, arrived last evening from Bourdeaux, informs us—

The French troops were daily marching from that place on their way to Bayonne, against Portugal. The forces to be employed on that occasion were to consist of 60 000 men. Lucien Buonaparte (brother of the First Consul) commands a regiment of cavalry, in the army.

It was reported at Bordeaux, that the Turks had obtained a victory over the English—and that two English ambassadors had arrived at Paris from London, to negociate for peace between the two countries.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

By an arrival of the brig Venus, Capt. Lee, from Hamburg, we are enabled to lay before the readers of the Philadelphia Gazette papers to the 5th of May from Hamburg, and to the 7th from London.

Referring our readers to the translations and extracts generally, we shall notice briefly the features of the Intelligence, and its connexion with our former accounts.

The intelligence from Egypt, announcing the defeat of the French, it will be recollected was from Mr. Tooke, dated at Constantinople on the fourth of April. We have at length (which we translate) FOUR days later from Constantinople than the dispatches from Malta, but agreeing nearly with the former account as to particulars of the battle, but stating, that it happened on the 22d of March. This intelligence is likewise important, as it would appear from it that Lord Elgin had received advices from Sir Ralph Abercrombie to the 24th of March, on which day the British General began his march towards Alexandria. On the 25th the Turks expected to be joined by 6000 troops from the army of the Grand Vizier.

The Northern Confederacy has crumbled to atoms. Its heterogeneous members are deeply affected by the battle of Copenhagen. At the same time that they all declare a resolution to adhere to the original. Confederation, they are suing for peace! Already have the Emperors Alexander dispatched a courier with overtures of a pacific nature, and his Majesty of Sweden has graciously consented to the overtures of peace from England! In consequence of prospect of a speedy adjustment of affairs, the Fleet under Sir Hyde Parker has returned to Copenhagen about the last of April.

The Navigation of the Elbe has been opened free to the ships of all nations, and by a respectable merchant here, of the 5th of May from Hamburg, assure us that that river would be evacuated by its Danish invaders in a few days following.—This important part of the intelligence confirmed by a passenger in the Venus, who was informed by Prince Charles the commander of the Danish force, that he had orders to leave Hamburg before the 10th of May.

A French army is assembling on the coast in the neighbourhood of St. Maloes, Jersey, &c. with the intention it is thought, of attacking the British and providing employment for the officers of the First Consul that have been sent from Germany since the peace.

Letters from Bordeaux, by the Sally, state that official letters were in circulation from the American Consul at Algiers, stating that the Tripolitan cruisers were out—and that the Spanish vessels in Barcelona were arming for defence home.

The Duke of Parma was daily expected at Bordeaux, where great preparations were making to receive him.

The vessels belonging to the Northern powers were still embargoed in Bordeaux.

exploded as nonſenſe and ſtupidity. This indeed may partly be imputed to policy and prudence; but it is chiefly owing to that blindneſs, which prejudice and paſſion caſt over the underſtanding.

Whatever ambitious and inconſiderate men may think, wiſe men do certainly know and find by experience, that to diſcharge with care and faithfulneſs all the parts of a good government, is a very difficult and troubleſome province.

If oaths be neceſſary to the adminiſtration of government, religion muſt be; for where there is no religion, there can be no oath. Take away the belief of a Deity, a Providence and a future ſtate, and there is an end of all oaths at once.

Every part of Chriſtian worſhip, as preſcribed by its divine author, leads to, and enforces purity of manners, and ſerves to reſtrain men from thoſe vicious courſes, which, in the natural ſtream of things, tend to the deſtruction of civil government.

Much depends in a free ſtate, upon having the eſteem and attachment of the people. It is but a very general view that people at a diſtance can take of the management of men in public truſt; but in general it is well known they are abundantly jealous, and as ready to believe evil as good.

Men do often, perhaps generally, adhere with greater obſtinacy to opinions that are ill, than thoſe that are well founded; and avenge imaginary or trifling injuries with greater violence than thoſe that are real and great.

The prayers of politicians may be ſincere; and eſpecially when they pray that they or their friends may ſoon be brought into power, we have great reaſon to believe it is very much from the heart.

The greateſt faults are the faults of great men.

It is the practice of ſome politicians to propoſe ſavings, which they well know cannot be made, in order to get a reputation for economy; in due time they aſſume another but a different method, by providing for the ſervice they had before cut off or ſtrengthened, and which they can then very eaſily prove to be neceſſary.

Men would not live long in ſociety were they not the mutual dupes of each other.

A tranſient view of thoſe ſtates and kingdoms which have made the moſt ſhining figure in the hiſtory of the world, and which have been moſt renowned for the felicity of their government, will convince us, that religion was by them always conſidered as a matter of great importance to civil ſociety.

There is not a deſpotic government on the face of the earth where the Chriſtian religion prevails in any conſiderable degree of purity.

It is of the utmoſt importance that ſchools in a community be ſufficient to bring inſtruction within the reach of every family; and that the teachers of them be reſpectable for their religious and literary character; that ſo not only knowledge may be communicated to the children, but uſeful conduct, morality, and religion.

The public worſhip of God is the moſt uſeful of all inſtitutions to a ſociety. It promotes religion, which makes a man acceptable to God, uſeful to mankind, and comfortable to himſelf.

No inſtitution for the diffuſion of knowledge was ever to be compared with public worſhip.—None ever before provided inſtruction for all men, of all orders and ages, and none ever diffuſed ſo important and valuable inſtruction.

Rulers, if religious, will neceſſarily be juſt, faithful, and patriotic; and the ruled, if religious, will be peaceful, obedient to laws, and kind, ſincere, and juſt to each other.

Miniſters of the Goſpel have an equal right with other citizens to intereſt themſelves in the political concerns of their country; they are in ſome reſpects better qualified, when poſſeſſed of equal information, to form juſt and candid opinions of theſe concerns than moſt other men; ſome attention and that not ſmall, is required of them to political concerns by the ſcriptures; and of this attention the Apoſtles and Prophets are examples.

He that truly fears God cannot deſpiſe the magiſtrate.

Thoſe who rouſe, cannot always appeaſe a civil convulſion.

FATE OF ATHEISTS.

Voltaire, called by a late writer the great *Antichriſt*, finding his end approaching, in an agony for his paſt offences, called in a prieſt of the religion, which he had endeavoured to deſtroy, for abſolution. He accuſed, in the moſt bitter terms, d'Alembert, Diderot and Condorcet. Tortures of conſcience, like thoſe of the damned, forced him to "believe and tremble." Richelieu fled from his dying friend, declaring the ſight too horrible. Tronchin, his phyſician, declared that "the furies of Oreſtes, could give but a faint idea of thoſe of Voltaire."

D'Alembert died five years afterwards, a prey to the moſt poignant remorſe.

Diderot, in his laſt moments, aſked to ſee a clergyman, and was preparing a public recantation of his errors, but being watched by "the conſpirators," was borne from his death bed, by force, into the country, and died.

Condorcet being obliged to fly from Paris was arreſted in his retirement as a vagabond, impriſoned, and through the *forgetfulneſs* of his gaoler ſuffered to ſtarve to death.

Briſſot, and his infidel companions on their way to the guillotine, had a ſhort conference; the reſult of which was, their conviction of the ſoul's immortality.

Roland and his wife periſhed on the ſcaffold, their deaths embittered by the recollection of their paſt lives.

Robeſpierre, ſays a witneſs of his execution, having his jaws ſadly broken by a piſtol, when he was ſeized, they were bound up in a handkerchief, and being pinioned, he lay twenty four hours, drinking his own blood to prevent ſuffocation. The bandage being torn off by an officer on the ſcaffold, he ſhrieked with the pain, and trembled with horror at his fate.

THE REMARKABLE DUEL.

The fame of an Engliſh dog has been deſervedly tranſmitted to poſterity by a baſſo relievo which ſtill remains on the chimney piece of the grand hall, at the caſtle of Montargis in France. The ſculpture repreſents a dog fighting with a champion; and was occaſioned by the following circumſtances:

Aubri de Moudridier, a gentleman of family and fortune, traveling along through the foreſt of Bondi, was murdered and buried under a tree. His dog, an Engliſh bloodhound, would not quit his maſter's grave for ſeveral days, until at length compelled by hunger, he went to the houſe of an intimate friend of the unfortunate Aubri's at Paris, and by his melancholy howling, ſeemed deſirous of expreſſing the loſs they had both ſuſtained. He repeated his cries, ran to the door, then looked back to ſee if any one followed him, returned to his maſter's friend, pulled him by the ſleeves, and with dumb eloquence entreated him to go with him.

The ſingularity of all the actions of the dog; his coming there without his maſter, whoſe faithful companion he always had been: the ſudden diſappearance of his maſter, made the company reſolve to follow the dog; who conducted them to the tree, where he renewed his howl, ſcratching the earth with his feet, to ſignify that was the ſpot where they ſhould ſearch. Accordingly, on digging, the body of the unfortunate Aubri was found.

Some time after the dog accidentlly met the aſſaſſin, who is ſtiled, by all hiſtorians that relates this fact, the Chevalier Macaire; when inſtantly ſeizing him by the throat, it was with great difficulty he was made to quit his prey. Whenever he ſaw him afterwards, the dog purſued and attacked him with equal fury. Such obſtinate virulence in the animal, confined only to Macaire, appeared extraordinary to thoſe perſons who recollected the dog's fondneſs for his maſter, and at the ſame time ſeveral inſtances wherein Macaire had diſplayed his envy and hatred to Aubri de Mondidier.

Additional circumſtances increaſed ſuſpicion, which at length reached the royal ear. The king, Louis VIII. ſent for the dog.—He appeared extremely gentle, until perceiving Macaire, in the midſt of twenty noblemen, he ran directly towards him, growled, and flew at him as uſual.

The king, ſtruck with ſuch a circumſtantial collection of evidence againſt Macaire, determined to refer the deciſion to the chance of war, or in other words, he gave orders for a combat between the Chevalier and the dog. The liſts were appointed in the iſle of Notre Dame, then an unincloſed, uninhabited place: Macaire's weapon was a great cudgel; the dog had an empty cask allowed him for his retreat, to recover breath.

The combatants being ready, the dog no ſooner found himſelf at liberty, than he run round his adverſary, avoiding his blows menacing him on every ſide, until his ſtrength was exhauſted; then ſpringing forward he gripped him by the throat, threw him on the ground and forced him to confeſs his crime before the king and the whole court. In conſequence of which the Chevalier, after a few days, was convicted upon his own acknowledgment, and beheaded on a ſcaffold in the iſle of Notre Dame.

BEWARE OF HOUSE BREAKERS.

The Inhabitants of Pittſburgh are noticed to beware of Houſe-breakers—there have been ſeveral attempts of this kind made on the ſame houſe during the preſent week. It is a duty incumbent on ſociety to watch the movement of ſuſpicious character—by the detection of the leſſer villainies, greater ones are brought to juſtice.

July 24, 1801.

To the Editor of the Tree of Liberty.

SIR,

YOUR excuſe for not publiſhing the Toaſts of the Citizens who celebrated the anniverſary of our Independence at Reed's, is a poor, pitiful pretext, unbecoming a republican; unbecoming a gentleman, and excuſable only in a *weak mind*. As well might you have refuſed to publiſh the Toaſts of Br—k—ridge and Co. becauſe M'D—n—d, who is Mr. W—k—ns's carpenter, was with them; or as well might the Editor of the Aurora have refuſed to publiſh the Toaſts of the Cincinnati Society of this State, becauſe they did not celebrate the day at Francis's Hotel.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble ſervant,

AN AMERICAN.

July 22, 1801.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the evening of the 20th inſt. *HENRY FRY*, a Corporal, belonging to the 2d Regiment Artilleriſts and Engineers.—He was born in Germany, is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, has ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, and is by trade a taylor. He ſpeaks very low, and ſeldom without a ſmile—he dreſſes remarkably neat, and took with a round hat, a ſhort linnen jacket with ſleeves, two dimity veſts and one or two pair of dimity overalls. Whoever apprehends the above deſerter and ſecures him in any jail, or will deliver him to any officer of the United States, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

JAMES READ,
Captain Commanding.

Fort Fayette, Pittſburgh,
July 23, 1801.

Holland Company Lands.

TO correct reports that are in circulation, and to prevent honeſt and well meaning people from being injured and impoſed on by falſe repreſentations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been adviſed to communicate to the public the ſituation and the amount of patents that have been iſſued for lands lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the ſtate of Pennſylvania—and if any perſons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaſter they will ſee the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the ſolid foundation upon which the patentees have ſecured their claims, the opinions of ſome of the moſt eminent lawyers in the ſtate have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all thoſe who are deſirous to purchaſe Lands in this rich and flouriſhing country, and for the ſatisfaction of all thoſe who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchaſe or ſettlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittſburgh, for the inſpection of all who are deſirous to ſee, and who will give themſelves the trouble to examine them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commiſſioned and ſworn, DO hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Buſti, Eſquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral original and genuine patents, for Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the act of aſſembly of Pennſylvania of the third day of April, 1792, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorſt, Pieter Stadniſki, Chriſtian Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhofen, and Rutger Jan Shimmelpenninck, of the city of Amſterdam, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers in Allegheny county, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Nine Tracts in Diſtrict No 1, late Thomas Rees, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power, deputy ſurveyor's—Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No. 3, late Thomas Stokeley, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Tracts in Diſtrict No. 6. late Samuel Nicholſon, deputy ſurveyor's—and Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in Diſtrict No. 7, late Alexander M'Dowell, deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the ſeventeenth day of June, one thouſand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOHRA, *Notary Public*

C A S E.

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder, but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by a warrantee of Lands weſt of the Allegheny, under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and patents having iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies by order of the Board of Property, in purſuance of the proviſo in the ninth ſection of that act: are not theſe patents concluſive on the Commonwealth, preclude all claim of forfeiture in ſuch inſtances, and veſt a complete title in the patentee?

ANSWER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder upon Lands weſt of the Allegheny could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantees under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and that ſuch advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode preſcribed by the act.

It likewiſe appeared on the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, that patents had regularly iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies in conformity to the expoſition given by the Board of Property to the ninth ſection of the act, and the proviſo annexed to it.

We are of opinion—

1ſt. That even if there is a manifeſt forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact muſt be eſtabliſhed and recognized by the ſtate before any other perſon can lawfully make a ſettlement on the ſame land, or a ſecond warrant can iſſue.

2d. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or ſurpriſe, the patentees, their heirs and aſſigns cannot be affected by any ſubſequent difference in the conſtruction of the law or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801. 5t.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS *I purchaſed a Tract of Land from a certain Simeon Griſwold, now, or late reſiding in New Connecticut, in the Northweſtern Territory, in the townſhip of Windſor, part of which is in No. 8, containing 80 acres and an half, in the 5th Range, and 80 acres and one half in No. 9, in the 3d Range, containing in the whole 161 acres, for which Tract of Land I gave unto the ſaid Simeon Griſwold two ſeveral bonds together with a mortgage, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof. And whereas it appears to me, that the ſaid land and the ſaid townſhip was previouſly mortgaged to a certain company in the ſtate of Connecticut, from which ſtate the ſaid company purchaſed; and as it fully appears to me, that the ſaid Simeon Griſwold is not able to make me a ſufficient title to the ſaid land, as by article he engaged to do, I therefore forewarn all and every perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.*

July 18, 1801. *JAMES ALLYN.*

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,
Has juſt received, and for ſale, *Wholeſale Retail*, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuch as

FINE and coarſe muſlins of every kind	Durants and Calicoes
Chintzes	Ginghams
Silks	Caſſimers
Coloured crapes	German, French, Iriſh linen
Silk and muſlin ſhawls	Bed ticking
Silk and cotton ſtockings	Striped nankeens
Silk ribbons	Flannels
Hair ditto	Checks
Marſeilles	Diaper, &c. &c.
Dimities	

ALSO,

Silver Watches, Hardware and Groceries.

Pittſburgh, July 23, 1801.

The higheſt price will be given for Cow Tails and Horſe Hair, by the ſubſcriber in Liberty Street, near the Market.

William Cecil.

Pittſburgh, July 20, 1801.

Three Hundred Acres of Land

FOR SALE,

SITUATE *on the waters of French creek, about in two miles of the Town of Waterford, on a public road leading from that place to Meadville. The ſurvey contains 400 acres, with the uſual allowance for roads, &c.—100 acres of which have been run off to a ſettler who is reſiding thereon. The Land in point of richneſs of ſoil is inferior to but very few tracts in Erie county. There is ſaid tract between nine and ten acres of excellent timothy meadow under good fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes and may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Waterford.*

James Naylor.

July 23, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Extract of a letter received by the American from Liverpool, to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in this city.

London, 12th May 1801.

James Murray, Eſq. American Conſul.

I have this day, received a letter from James H. Cathcart, Eſq. our Conſul at Tripoli dated March 18th, informing that all hopes of an accommodation with the Baſhaw of that Regency had ſubſided and that he was convinced hoſtilities would commence againſt the United States within 60 days from that date you will be requeſted to communicate this information to our countrymen in your diſtrict.

I am truly yours,
(Signed)
S. WILLIAM

Dr. Lewis Leprilete, lately arrived at Boſton from the Weſt Indies, left Guadaloupe the 12th of June, confirms the account of the arrival of Rear Admiral Lacoſſe, with two frigates and ſome freſh troops; and adds, that ſeveral more ſail of ſands more were expected daily.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſame veſſel from England, informs, that the reinforcements deſtined for Egypt ſailed from England the 1ſt of June.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the Preſident of the United States.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE, Governor of the Miſſiſſippi Territory.

ROBERT SMITH, Eſq. of Baltimore is appointed Secretary of the Navy. This gentleman is a brother of Gen. S. Smith.

PARIS, May 22.

ARRIVAL of Mr. DAWSON.

Mr. Dawſon, the miniſter of the United States to the French Republic, arrived the inſtant at Paris.

Mr. Dawſon, the Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, accompanied by General Koſciuſko, went within theſe few days to the houſe of Thomas Paine, and delivered him a very affectionate letter from Mr. Jefferſon, in which he invites him to return to America, and offers him a national veſſel for his paſſage.

ANECDOTE.

Tranſlated from the Arabic and Perſian of Jonathan Scott.

At a banquet, when ſolving enigmas was one of the diverſions, Alexander ſaid to his courtiers "What is that which did not come laſt year, does not come this year, and will not come next year?" A diſtreſſed officer ſtarted up, and ſaid "It certainly muſt be our arrears of pay." The King was ſo diverted, that he commanded them to be paid, and alſo increaſed his ſalary.

Extract from certain ORDINANCES *passed at a Town Meeting on the 29th ult.*

"*Be it Ordained*, &c. That if any perſon ſhall place a Waggon within the Public Square, or in any of the Streets or Alleys within this Borough, and having permitted it to remain there 24 hours, ſhall after due notice given him by any of the Citizens, neglect or refuſe to remove the ſame, to ſome private incloſure or without the limits of this Borough; the perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of Two Dollars with the Coſts of proſecution."

"*Be it Ordained*, &c. That if any perſon ſhall drive a Horſe or Horſes in a Cart, Dray or Waggon, at a quicker gait than a walk within the limits of this Borough, the perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence the ſum of One Dollar with the Coſts of proſecution."

"*And be it further Ordained*, That if any perſon ſhall drive Horſes without bells, in a Sleigh or Sledge, at a quicker gait than a walk, within the limits of this Borough, the perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of One Dollar with the Coſts of proſecution."

"*Be it Ordained*, &c. That if any perſon ſhall diſturb the public peace, by beating a drum after ſunſet within the limits of this Borough, the perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of One Dollar with the coſts of proſecution."

Publiſhed in conformity to a Reſolution of the Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Town Clerk.*

Pittſburgh, July 1, 1801.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are induſtriouſly circulated with a view to impreſs the public mind unfavourably to their title, by ſtating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands weſt of the Allegheny; think proper, to prevent perſons from being impoſed on by ſuch reports, to procure and publiſh the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inſpection of the patents depoſited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of thoſe who deſire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOBRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commiſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennſylvania Population Company in the ſaid city, and found there ſeveral depoſited, Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Crimond, and James Gibſon, in truſt for the ſaid Pennſylvania Population Company, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennſylvania, and figured as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty four Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thomas Peſe deputy ſurveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power deputy ſurveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in Diſtrict No. 4, late Thomas Stokely deputy ſurveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in Diſtrict late John Hoge deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOBRA, Notary.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT

Will be Publiſhed,

By JOHN WYTH.

And for Sale at his Printing Office in Harriſburgh, and by the Author.

A Second Edition, with conſiderable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

For the OFFICE *of A* JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

To which is added

A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING

In a manner entirely new.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing a variety of the moſt uſeful Forms

By COLLINSON READ, *Eſquire*

THOSE *perſons who may wiſh to be ſupplied with this uſeful Book, muſt ſend their orders thereof, as ſoon as poſſible, as a conſiderable part of the impreſſion is already engaged.*——*The Price will be One Dollar,*

May 20, 1801.

Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living four miles and an half from Pittſburgh, near Jacob Negley's, a ſmall red HEIFER, about 10 years old, has ſome white in the face, and has been bored in the horn with a gimlet. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES ROUP.

Pitt township, June 30, 1801.

BLANKS.

Actions Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having accounts with the ſubſcribers are requeſted to preſent the ſame immediately for ſettlement. Thoſe who are indebted, and who will be ſo obliging as to call, before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and diſcharge their reſpective balances, will receive our particular thanks.

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, July 1, 1801.

FOR SALE,

The following

DONATION AND DEPRECIATION LANDS

FIRST *Donation Diſtrict*—No. 5, 6, 15, 24, 52, 63, 82, 86, 91, 136, 150, 171, 180

Second Donation Diſtrict—No. 22, 23, 175, 367, 380, 414, 427, 1763, 1828, 1895, 1898, 1913, 1942, 1945

Third Donation Diſtrict—No. 23, 24, 57, 60, 456, 459, 460, 504, 527, 528, 549.

Fourth Donation Diſtrict—No. 68, 73, 75, 652, 761, 765, 796, 828, 854, 860.

Fifth Donation Diſtrict—No. 89, 96, 871, 889, 909, 982, 1084, 1085.

Sixth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1124, 1296, 1302

Seventh Donation Diſtrict—No. 135, 1368, 1369, 1379, 1474.

Eighth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1519, 1525, 1529, 1537, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 1651, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719

Tenth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1970, 2020, 2073, 2150.

Second Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 107.

Third Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 91, 94

Fourth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 77, 78, 79, 93, 64, 148, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178.

Fifth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 108, 287, 288.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, may know the terms of Sale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living three miles from Pittſburgh, on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river.

JAMES SAMUEL.

May 20, 1801. 6w.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There are fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—alſo, ſeveral LOTS handſomely ſituated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and other valuable property. Eligible if the ſubſcriber lying on the Ohio two miles below Robinſon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHBTON.

April 6, 1801.

DESERTERS.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *from the ſervice of the United States, from this garriſon,* JAMES BARNES, *a private in the 2d Regt. Artilleriſts and Engineers. He was born in Hanover county, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, aged 30 years, 5 feet 11 inches in height, has ſandy hair, blue eyes—he is very fond of ſpirituous liquors, and often intoxicated with the ſame. Alſo,* WILLIAM ROOSE, *belonging to the ſame corps, born in New Jerſey, aged 21 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, light hair, dark complexion, and grey eyes. On the night of the 18th inſtant,* JOHN HARRIS, *of the 2d Regt. Artilleriſts and Engineers, born in Chester county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, ſandy hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. He is fond of ſtrong drink.*

Whoever apprehends the above deſerted Deſerters and delivers them to any officer of the United States, or ſecures them in any jail of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, or Ten Dollars for either.

JAMES READ, Capt. in 2 Regt. Art. & Eng. Commanding.

Fort Fayette, June 19, 1801.

Whereas Nathan Heald and ſon have erected, or in part erected, a Grift and Saw mill on Little Beaver, near the mouth, in Beaver county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and they the ſaid Nathan and ſon purpoſe compleating the works, and renting or ſelling the ſame.—The public are hereby notified, that the dam backs the water on my land, injures and in a great meaſure deſtroys a valuable mill ſeat that I wiſh to improve, and as this was done without my conſent, or any one authoriſed by me to permit it, I caution all perſons concerned either as owner or occupier, that a ſuit will be commenced unleſs the dam is lowered in ſuch a manner that the ſtream may paſs in its natural bed, and I receive no kind of inconvenience from the backing of the water.

JOHN BEVER.

24th June, 1801.

Ranaway on the 22d inſtant, my Apprentice Boy named THOMAS CANNON, he is 18 years of age, fair complexion and fair hair, he has a lounging walk and a lazy habit. As he has abſconded himſelf without the leaſt provocation, though probably through the inſtigation of ſome evil minded perſon. I hereby forwarn all perſons from harbouring him. To any perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I may get him, I will give a reward of TEN CENTS, but no charges.

GEORGE COCHRAN, Chair Maker.

Pittſburgh, 24th June, 1801.

NOTICE.

SOME time ago purchaſed from Thomas and Ann Girty a Tract of Land on the Alleghany river, and, (in part of the conſideration) gave them an obligation to convey a Tract of Land on the waters of Paint creek, in the North Weſtern Territory; it is now reported that there are liens on the land ſold to me, which will prevent them from making a clear and indiſputable title. I therefore forwarn all perſons whatſoever from taking an aſſignment of ſaid obligation, as I ſhall not conſider myſelf bound by it, unleſs I receive the ſtipulated conſideration

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, June 22, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the Town of Erie, a perſon qualified to Teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Mathematics. A perſon who can be well recommended as a Teacher, and who will be careful and attentive will meet with encouragement—none other need apply.

THOMAS FORSTER,
JAMES BAIRD,
JAMES WILSON, } Truſtees.

Erie, June 19, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD, *with every ſuitable convenience for carrying on buſineſs. 13 miles from Pittſburgh, near the Monongahela River, either with or without a good plantation. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply to Mr.* JOHN REID *Tavern keeper, Pittſburgh, or to* WILLIAM GAILEMAN, *on the premiſes.*

May 19, 1801. tf.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that the Pennſylvania Population Company ſtill purſue to ſell their valuable Lands ſituated on the waters of Little Beaver, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual ſettlers, on moderate terms and extenſive credit. The Company having paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their ſettlers, and the great obſtacle that attends the firſt ſettlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the ſale on theſe terms of ſale, together with the peculiar advantages their lands poſſeſs, will induce rapid emigration from the old ſettled ſtates; as the lands are alſo patented, the ſettler is thereby ſecured in his title from the ſtate—the ſoil of their lands are equal, if not ſuperior, to any lying in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New ſettlers can be ſupplied with proviſion at reaſonable prices, from the inhabitants reſiding in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of ſaid Company have their Agents ſtationed on the waters of Beaver creek in Beaver county; at the town of Conſt's, on Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the ſubſcriber in the town of Greenfield, eaſt end of the Triangle, lying on the weſt line of the ſtate of New York, where ſettlers from the eaſtward, or otherwiſe, may be accommodated with an extenſive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for Penſylvania Population Company.*

Greenfield, Erie County, May 8, 1801. 3m.

Entered as Strays, with the ſubſcriber, Mead ranger for the county of Allegheny, a ROAN MARE, 14 hands and an half high, 13 or 14 years old, the near hind foot white, no brand perceivable, paces, and had on a middling large bell.

Alſo, a dark brown FILLY, riſing 4 years old, neither docked nor brantled, a natural trotter, and had a piece of a yoke round her neck. The owners may have them again by proving property, and applying to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittſburgh.

JOHN BELL.

June 24, 1801.

Ranaway from the ſubſcriber, living in Pittſburgh, about the 1ſt inſtant, a Negro boy named JOE, 14 or 15 years of age and bound to 28. He was taken up by Mr Thomas Lee, 15 miles from this place, on the road to Greenſburgh; he remained with Mr Lee 8 or 9 days, who propoſed buying him of me, but while the negociation was carrying on, Joe went off again, and ſaid he would return home. He may ſtill be in that vicinity, but I am rather inclined to think he is gone down the road with the intent to paſs the mountains, as he told Mr. Lee (when he took him up) that he was then going to Baltimore. He had attached himſelf to and was in company with ſome waggoners bound for that place. He is a light coloured Negro, ſmart and active, very artful and can contrive a very plauſible ſtory. Any perſon that will ſend him home to me ſhall be liberally rewarded in proportion to the diſtance, expence and trouble he may be at.

A. KIRKPATRICK.

June 24, 1801.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey.

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to

OLIVER ORMSBY.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, *Printer,*

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

In a ſeries of Letters,

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole brought down to the preſent time.

*** In this Volume will be found a correct Hiſtory of the French Revolution from its commencement to the preſent time—deſcribing its progreſs down to the death of the King, the reign of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar and Twenty five Cents*, to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given.

Chambersburgh, February 12, 1801.

☞ This work will be iſſued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburgh.

Subſcriptions are received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

The Subſcriber propoſes to open a

Conveyancing Office,

in Fifth Street, near the Diamond, where all kinds of Inſtruments of Writing will be done with accuracy and diſpatch, and on the loweſt terms. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their buſineſs done to their ſatisfaction. Poſting of Books will alſo be attended to.

Moſes Ford.

Pittſburgh, April 25, 1801.

TO BE LET,

A Small but convenient two Story Brick Houſe and Kitchen, now in the tenure of the Rev Mr. Steel, and oppoſite the Pittſburgh Academy. There is alſo a well improved Garden belonging to the houſe. For terms apply

JAMES B. CLOW.

Pittſburgh, March 31, 1801.

RESERVE TRACT

In the Town of Erie,

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 22d of Auguſt next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the ſubſcribers, reſiding in the town of Erie, for the Sale of the Reſerved Tract at the mouth of Cuſhaſe creek, including the ſame. The ſaid Reſerved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799.—One fifth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale, one fifth part within two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted, provided that it amounts to fifty dollars per acre. The ſaid Tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be remitted unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that ſurvey, and erect thereon a manſion for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to paſs unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commiſſioner.*

Erie, April 27, 1801. 123d.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the Engle, dezen or groce.

November 13, 1800.